UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/368
30 March 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 29 MARCH 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I wish to refer to paragraph 3 of resolution 900 (1994) of 4 March 1994 requesting me to appoint, as a matter of urgency, a senior civilian official in Sarajevo with the task of drawing up an overall assessment and plan of action for the restoration of essential public services in that city.

Following consultations, I have now decided to appoint Mr. William Eagleton to that position effective immediately. Mr. Eagleton, who is a United States national, has been serving as Deputy Commissioner-General of UNRWA since 1988.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

94-15831 (E) 310394 310394 01/04/94

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Security Council

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S/1994/369
30 March 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 30 MARCH 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 March 1994 (S/1994/368) concerning your decision to appoint the senior civilian official in Sarajevo in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 900 (1994) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome your decision.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
President of the Security Council

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1994/370
31 March 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 30 MARCH 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic adopted on 29 March 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its enclosure circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement dated 29 March 1994 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic

On 18 March 1994, an Iranian C-130 (Hercules) aircraft flying from Moscow to Tehran was shot down by the Armenian armed forces, using a missile, over the part of the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic to the north of Hankendi occupied by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia. As a result of this tragedy, 32 people were killed, mainly women and children - family members of staff of the Iranian Embassy in the Russian Federation.

The shooting down of the Iranian aircraft by Armenian armed forces over the occupied territory of Azerbaijan has been confirmed by the outcome of the work of a special commission of the Iranian Government.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement in which full responsibility for the tragedy that took place in the skies over Hankendi is attributed to the Republic of Armenia.

In this connection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic condemns this inhuman action, expresses its condolences to the families and relatives of those who died, and deems it necessary to point out that the Azerbaijani side will make every effort and assist the Iranian side in every way in the exposure of this crime.

The Azerbaijani side decisively condemns this act of terrorism and declares that this action is on a par with such serious crimes by the Armenian side in Azerbaijani territory as murdering journalists, firing on the peace-keeping mission and engaging in sabotage of road and rail transport directed against the civilian population.

It must be pointed out that the armed aggression against Azerbaijan continues to cause incalculable suffering to the Azerbaijani people. The Armenian aggression has made more than 1 million people refugees in their own country.

Azerbaijan once again affirms its attachment to a peaceful settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, and notes that allowing the aggressor to go unpunished encourages further crimes with an accompanying risk of internationalization of the conflict.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic assigns the full responsibility for this criminal act to the Republic of Armenia which has occupied Azerbaijani territory, and calls on the world community to condemn this act of terrorism.

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GENERAL

S/1994/371
31 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 31 MARCH 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter of today's date from the Deputy Prime Minister for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. Ivica Kostović, addressed to you.

I would ask for your kind assistance in distributing the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 31 March 1994 from the Deputy Prime Minister for Humanitarian Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council

The Government of the Republic of Croatia wishes to express its deepest concern regarding the announced termination of work by 30 April of the Commission of Experts in respect of the Ovcara mass grave. Since the exhumation of the mass grave cannot be completed by that date, my Government insists that the investigation of the grave site continue past the said date, as scheduled previously.

The Croatian Government has repeatedly alerted Member States about the existence of the mass grave in Ovcara, near Vukovar. The grave holds the remains of about 200 Vukovar Hospital patients who were summarily executed by the Yugoslav People's Army and local Serbian proxies on 20 November 1991.

Croatia has offered its full cooperation in this regard, in accordance with resolutions 771 (1992) and 780 (1992). Moreover, my Government has accepted the requests of the local Serb side for a parallel investigation of a location in United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) Sector West and for performing forensic examination of the Ovcara remains in a third country. International law gives Croatia the right to reject the transfer of the remains to any other country.

In this situation, we must recall the agreement that the Commission of Experts obtained in March 1994 from the Serbian side that the Ovcara investigation could proceed. This agreement was reached only because of the international community's firm stance and calls for respect of Security Council resolutions.

Therefore, my Government respectfully requests that the States members of the Security Council consider all possible means in giving unqualified support for the work of Commission of Experts on the Ovcara case specifically and on all violations of international humanitarian law on the territory of the former Yugoslavia. This support is of critical importance not only to my Government, but also to public opinion world wide.

(Signed) Ivica KOSTOVIČ
Deputy Prime Minister
for Humanitarian Affairs

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/49/115
S/1994/372
31 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 32 of the preliminary list*
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 30 March 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, transmitting a communiqué of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa, which met on 19 March 1994 at Harare.

I should appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dawlat HASSAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/49/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 21 March 1994 from the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the communiqué on the situation in South Africa adopted by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa at its tenth ordinary session, held on 19 March 1994 at Harare.

I wish to draw your kind attention particularly to paragraphs 7, 13 and 15 of the communiqué and should be grateful if you would circulate the communiqué as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(Signed) Salim Ahmed SALIM

APPENDIX

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Communiqué adopted on 19 March 1994 by the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa

1. The tenth ordinary session of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa was held at Harare, Republic of Zimbabwe, on 19 March 1994 to review developments in South Africa on the eve of the first ever democratic and non-racial elections in that country.

2. Participating in the Summit were:

Mr. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, current Chairman of OAU, Chairman.

Mr. Robert Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe and Chairman of the Front-line States, host.

Sir Ketumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.

Mr. Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro, President of the Republic of Cape Verde.

Ato Meles Zenawi, President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia.

Mr. Joaquim Chissano, President of the Republic of Mozambique.

Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia.

Mr. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Mr. Frederick Chiluba, President of the Republic of Zambia.

Mr. Marcolino Moco, Prime Minister of the Republic of Angola.

Lt. Gen. Oladipo Diya, Chief of General Staff and Vice Chairman of the Provisional Ruling Council of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Mr. Benjamin Bounkoulou, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation responsible for Francophony of the Republic of Congo.

Mr. Ahmed Djebbar, Minister of Education of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

Mr. Ousmane Camara, Ambassador of the Republic of Senegal.

Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of OAU.

3. Also participating in the Summit were Mr. Johnson Mlambo, Deputy President of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), and Mr. Alfred Nzo, member of the National Executive Council of the African National Congress (ANC). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to South Africa, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, attended the meeting as an observer.

4. The Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General of OAU following his first working visit to South Africa and the extensive discussions he held with all the principal leaders across the political spectrum in the country. It was also briefed on the current situation in South Africa by the Heads of Delegation of ANC and PAC.

5. The Committee recalled the Harare Declaration it adopted during its third session, on 21 August 1989, containing the Principles, the Guidelines to the process of negotiation, and the Programme of Action for the total elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial State in South Africa.

6. The Committee welcomed the outstanding progress made since its last meeting in the multi-party negotiating process which culminated in the historic agreements to hold the first democratic elections in South Africa on 26, 27 and 28 April 1994 and to establish the transitional structures preparatory to the holding of those elections. The Committee commended all the parties to the peace process for their sense of accommodation that made it possible to arrive at the results thus far achieved.

7. The Committee once again deplored the escalating violence in the country and noted with grave concern recent reports implicating senior members of the South African security forces in the ongoing acts of violence. It demanded that the security forces should not be part of the destabilization process. Rather they should contribute towards the stability of that country. In this context, the Committee called upon the international community to closely monitor the situation. It urged all parties in South Africa to exercise tolerance and to demonstrate a genuine spirit of reconciliation so as to put an end to carnage and to create conditions conducive to the holding of peaceful elections. The Committee accordingly welcomed the decision by PAC unilaterally to suspend the armed struggle on 16 January 1994 and considered this as a contribution towards the holding of free and fair elections in April 1994.

8. In this regard, the Committee commended the Transitional Executive Council and the South African Government for having acted swiftly to defuse the volatile situation in Bophuthatswana. It also urged them to continue to carry out their responsibilities in maintaining law and order, in ensuring free political activity across the length and breadth of the country, and in ensuring that the April elections take place in an atmosphere free from any acts of violence and intimidation.

9. The Committee expressed its support for efforts deployed to bring about national reconciliation in an all-inclusive transition process. While congratulating those leaders and parties participating in the electoral process, including those which only recently joined the process, for their sense of responsibility and their perseverance, it regretted the decision of some parties

to boycott the forthcoming elections. In this regard, the Committee commended the Transitional Executive Council for having acted decisively to bring Bophuthatswana into the electoral process.

10. In this context, the Committee welcomed the recent meeting between ANC President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and urged them to stay the course of dialogue and cooperation not just amongst themselves, but with other political forces so as to put an end to the raging violence in the country and pave the way for the holding of free elections in an atmosphere of peace and security and for the emergence of a new and democratic South Africa.

11. In that connection, the Committee rejected outright and condemned recent threats as well as actual violence from those bent on intimidating and preventing the majority of South Africans from exercising for the first time their inalienable right to choose their leaders and break with the tragic past of the country.

12. The Committee appealed to the sense of patriotism of leaders and parties boycotting, and those threatening to disrupt, the electoral process and urged them to reconsider their positions in order not to deny their people the right to participate in the most crucial transition in the history of South Africa. The Committee further appealed to them to do everything possible to ensure free political activity throughout the country and the holding of the elections in conditions of peace and tranquillity.

13. In this connection, the Committee expressed grave concern at recent statements emanating from the leaders of KwaZulu aimed at fracturing the unity of the country. The Organization of African Unity was for a united South Africa. OAU rejected any and all attempts aimed at dividing the country which constituted a serious threat to peace and stability in South Africa and the region at large. Any such attempts were totally unacceptable. The Committee called upon the South African Government and all the political leaders in South Africa to take the necessary measures to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of South Africa. OAU appealed to the international community to continue to support firmly the democratic process in South Africa and to reject any attempt to fracture the unity and territorial integrity of the country. To this end, the Committee mandated the current Chairman and the Secretary-General to follow closely the situation and to sensitize the international community.

14. The Committee unreservedly affirmed its support for the democratic process and for the unity of South Africa, which would serve and protect the larger interests of all who live in it, regardless of racial, cultural and religious considerations. The Committee looked forward to the emergence of a new and democratic South Africa which would join and strengthen the African family of nations and play its rightful role in the broader comity of nations.

15. The Committee welcomed the participation of the international community, including the United Nations, the European Union and the Commonwealth, in the observation of the elections and urged all the parties in South Africa to extend their full cooperation to the international observers in the execution of their mandate. In this connection, the Committee expressed its appreciation to those

OAU member States that had made a commitment to send observers to the elections and urged those that had not made that commitment to do so.

16. The Heads of State and Government and Heads of Delegation participating at the tenth ordinary session of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa, on behalf of all the member Sates of the Organization of African Unity, looked forward to welcoming the new South Africa as a member of OAU subsequent to the April 1994 elections and to the formation of a democratic Government.

17. The Heads of State and Government and Heads of Delegation extended their warm gratitude to President Robert G. Mugabe, the Government and people of Zimbabwe for their hospitality and the excellent facilities put at their disposal during the course of the meeting.

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NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/1994/373
31 March 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 31 MARCH 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of March 1994, I have the honour to transmit the text of resolution 5373, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States on 27 March 1994, entitled "Coercive measures and threats by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya".

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Chairman of the Group of Arab States
for the month of March 1994

Annex

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES ON 27 MARCH 1994

Coercive measures and threats by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The Council of the League of Arab States,

Recalling its resolutions 5156 of 5 December 1991, 5158 of 16 January 1992, 5161 of 22 March 1992, 5224 of 13 September 1992, 5281 of 19 April 1993, and 5328 of 21 September 1993 relating to the coercive measures and threats by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Recalling also the provisions of Article 33 of the United Nations Charter, which provides for settlement of disputes by negotiation, mediation and judicial settlement,

Expressing its profound concern at the damage sustained in human and material terms by the Libyan people and the peoples of neighbouring countries as a result of the coercive measures imposed on it under Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 882 (1993),

Expressing also its profound satisfaction at the constructive initiatives proposed by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to overcome the crisis and its full implementation of the obligations imposed under Security Council resolution 731 (1992),

Stating its profound concern that the crisis has been exacerbated by recourse to additional sanctions, and to the threat of the use of force as a means of governing relations between States, in violation of all international conventions and of the principles of international law,

Stating also its satisfaction at the efforts made by the Commission of Seven and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to find a peaceful solution to the crisis,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General,

Having reviewed the most recent developments in the situation,

DECIDES

1. To reiterate all its previous resolutions relating to its solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and to support its efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis in the context of respect for the national sovereignty of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and for the principles of international law;

2. To support the Secretary-General's proposal that the two suspects should be judged equitably by the Scottish judges in conformity with Scottish law, and that their trial should take place at the seat of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, and to urge the Security Council to take this new and constructive proposal into consideration with a view to arriving at a peaceful settlement and avoiding any escalation which might exacerbate tension in the region;

3. To assign to the Secretary-General responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution No. 5373, dated 27 March 1994.

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GENERAL

S/1994/374
31 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION (UNAVEM II)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 903 (1994) of 16 March 1994, paragraph 11 of which requested me to ensure that the Council is kept regularly informed on the progress of the Lusaka peace talks as well as on the military and humanitarian situation in Angola and, to this end, requested me to submit another report by 4 April 1994. Since the adoption of that resolution, the Council, during informal consultations, has been regularly informed of developments in Angola.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. It will be recalled that, by paragraph 2 of resolution 903 (1994), the Security Council called upon the Government and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) (UNITA) to honour the commitments already made by them at the Lusaka peace talks and urged them to redouble their efforts with the aim of urgently completing work on the remaining items on the agenda, attaining an effective and sustainable cease-fire and concluding a peaceful settlement without procrastination.

3. Since my last report to the Security Council dated 9 March 1994 (S/1994/282), efforts have continued at all levels to make further progress at the Lusaka peace talks by getting the parties to conclude a comprehensive peace agreement and bring a just and lasting peace to the Angolan conflict, within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and of the relevant Security Council resolutions. The question of national reconciliation is the crucial issue that remains to be resolved.

4. As members of the Security Council are aware, the Government and UNITA reached agreement on the general principles of national reconciliation on 17 February 1994. Since then, the discussions have focused on the specific principles and the modalities of national reconciliation. Following

consultations on proposals presented by my Special Representative, Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, the Government and UNITA have agreed on 12 of the 18 specific principles.

5. The 12 specific principles accepted by the Government and UNITA cover, inter alia, concepts such as tolerance, trust, coexistence, pardon and amnesty, as well as concrete questions, including the reaffirmation of the need for security guarantees, freedom of association, freedom of expression, the independence of the Judiciary, the adoption of the symbols of State, freedom of the press and decentralization. The points that have been agreed also cover the status of the UNITA Presidency and the protection of its senior leaders, as well as the participation of UNITA members in some State organs, such as public administration and public enterprises, and support to private sector initiative.

6. Since 3 March 1994, the discussions have centred on one of the six remaining points, namely the question of UNITA participation in the organs of central, provincial and local government and in diplomatic missions. The Government has offered to UNITA a number of posts at the level of ministers, deputy ministers, governors, heads of diplomatic missions and administrators of municipalities and communes. Following the negative reactions of UNITA to the Government's offer and faced with the difficulty of finding a compromise, my Special Representative travelled to Huambo on 12 March 1994 to meet with the President of UNITA, Mr. Jonas Savimbi.

7. My Special Representative's meeting with the UNITA leader provided him with the opportunity to update Mr. Savimbi on the progress of the Lusaka peace talks, including on the latest government proposals, which have the strong backing of my Special Representative and the three observer States. Following my Special Representative's presentation, Mr. Savimbi pledged to provide the necessary support to facilitate further progress in the negotiations. The President of Angola, Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos, who subsequently received my Special Representative in Luanda, also expressed support for his efforts and assured him of his continued cooperation.

8. Following the return of my Special Representative to Lusaka, the talks have continued to focus essentially on UNITA's participation in the management of State affairs, with the Government making proposals and UNITA making counter-proposals. The current focus is on the allocation of the posts of Governor and Vice-Governor of provinces. UNITA is insisting on administrative control in the provinces where it won the elections while the Government is concerned that this would lead to the de facto partition of Angola and violation of the unity and territorial integrity of the country. My Special Representative and the three observer States are pursuing their efforts to assist the Government and UNITA to reach agreement on this crucial issue.

9. The other outstanding points among the specific principles relating to national reconciliation concern the future status of "Vorgan" radio; the assumption by the UNITA deputies of their seats in the National Assembly; the re-establishment of State administration throughout Angola, and the return of UNITA property in the hands of the Government, and vice versa.

10. Once the outstanding issues on national reconciliation are resolved, the discussions will concentrate on the conclusion of the electoral process and on the future mandate of the United Nations and the role of the three observer States.

III. MILITARY SITUATION

11. Since my last report, the military situation throughout the country has been generally marked by a reduction of large-scale military operations. It appeared, however, that UNITA continued, sometimes with increased intensity, its raids, ambushes, shelling and other military actions, while the Government attempted to keep these actions in check and conducted limited offensive operations. The main thrust of the Government's military operations seems to have been directed at areas in the northeastern part of the country and the massing of troops and war matériel in and around the provincial capital of Saurimo.

12. Several reports, some of which have been confirmed by the Luanda team of United Nations observers, indicate that fighting also continued north of the provincial capital of Caxito and in the vicinity of Ukua (50 kilometres east of Caxito). Meanwhile, increased military movements, presumably reinforcement, redeployment and evacuation of casualties, have been reported elsewhere in the northern regions of the country. The situation around the cities besieged by UNITA is still tense, compounding the dire humanitarian situation of the population there. Recently, several cases of shelling of the city of Malange have resulted in the temporary suspension of humanitarian relief flights to this provincial capital. The military authorities of both the Government and UNITA have been issuing statements that indicate a resolve to prevent the advance of opposition troops on the ground, while at the same time accusing each other of preparing for major military offensives.

13. In anticipation of a successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks, the Secretariat, in close coordination with UNAVEM II, is proceeding with contingency planning to enable the United Nations to take the necessary steps to increase the strength of UNAVEM II as soon as a comprehensive settlement is reached, on the assumption that the Security Council would be ready to consider promptly a recommendation by the Secretary-General in this regard. In particular, UNAVEM II has formulated plans to deploy, immediately after a settlement is concluded, small teams of existing military and police observers to the provincial capitals of Huambo, Uige, Menongue, Luena and perhaps one or two other locations, in order to form the nucleus of new regional headquarters. In addition to increasing UNAVEM II's verification capabilities after the cease-fire, these arrangements would also serve as preparation for subsequent stages of deployment. In this connection, accommodation, transport, communications and other logistic requirements, as well as the necessary financial resources, would have to be provided in a timely and effective manner. These initial measures would have to be followed by a prompt increase in the authorized strength of UNAVEM II of up to 350 military observers, 126 police observers, 16 military medical personnel and an appropriate number of civilian staff, as indicated in my previous report to the Council.

IV. HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

14. Since my last report, the United Nations system has pursued its humanitarian assistance programme throughout the country and, particularly since 16 March 1994, extended it to Kunje, located 7 kilometres north of Kuito/Bié. This location, which was totally isolated for over a year, contains some 25,000 persons.

15. The humanitarian situation in Angola demands greater attention from the international community and, following the official launching on 28 February 1994 of the revised United Nations inter-agency appeal for Angola, some donor countries have begun to respond positively.

16. In my previous report, I warned that World Food Programme (WFP) food stocks were being rapidly depleted. This is a crucial issue because of the large number of people dependent on external food aid. The food pipeline has now improved temporarily, thanks to swift action by donor countries, but it is necessary to obtain further pledges of assistance to cover the period after 15 May 1994. With the possible take-off of the demobilization, resettlement and reintegration programmes, demands will increase, and only urgent action by the donor community will enable these programmes to be effectively implemented.

17. Another priority sector that calls for the support of the international community is health. According to information provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), stocks of vital medicines, especially vaccines, at health centres and hospitals are very low. Once a peace agreement is concluded, more areas will be accessible and the health programme will be significantly expanded, putting further demands on supplies and personnel in this sector. Likewise, projects in nutrition, water, sanitation and emergency shelter require generous contributions to sustain the work of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in these sectors.

V. OBSERVATIONS

18. The peace talks between the Government and UNITA resumed in Lusaka on 15 November 1993 under the auspices of the United Nations. By 11 December, agreement had been reached on the general and specific principles as well as on the modalities relating to all military items on the agenda: the re-establishment of the cease-fire; the withdrawal, quartering and demilitarization of all UNITA military forces; the disarming of all civilians; and the completion of the formation of the Angolan Armed Forces, including demobilization. The discussions then moved to the political issues, namely the questions of the police and national reconciliation. By 31 January 1994, agreement had been reached on the general and specific principles and on the modalities concerning the police, including the composition of the rapid intervention police, which had required protracted negotiation.

19. Since 31 January 1994, the question of national reconciliation has been considered at the talks. The general principles on this question were agreed on 17 February and, since then, the discussions have focused on the specific principles and the modalities. Although agreement has been achieved on 12 of

the 18 points pertaining to the specific principles, 1 of the 6 remaining points, UNITA's participation in the management of State affairs, has caused the talks to stall for the past month, in spite of my personal contacts with heads of State, including President Mário Soares of Portugal, and my Special Representative's efforts.

20. I am convinced that the remaining issues relating to national reconciliation can be resolved if they are approached with realism and the necessary political will. I therefore urge the Government and UNITA to make every possible effort to show the flexibility needed to reach a comprehensive settlement at the Lusaka talks, so that the people of Angola can finally enjoy the lasting peace they deserve after so many years of conflict. It is equally imperative for the Government and UNITA to heed the Security Council's demands that they exercise restraint on the ground and cease all military actions. This would help to establish a much-needed atmosphere of trust and confidence at the Lusaka peace talks.

21. As regards humanitarian activities, the assistance programme remains on track, despite some isolated shelling incidents. Notwithstanding the military operations on the ground, United Nations agencies and NGOs have continued to distribute relief assistance to the affected populations throughout the country. I appeal to the Government and UNITA to give the necessary security guarantees and to refrain from any acts that would endanger relief workers or disrupt the distribution of humanitarian assistance to the Angolan people.

22. In paragraph 5 of resolution 903 (1994), the Security Council expressed its readiness to consider authorizing promptly an increase in the strength of UNAVEM II following a report from me indicating that the Government and UNITA had reached an agreement and that conditions for deployment were right. I continue to believe that it will be essential to strengthen the presence of the United Nations on the ground, as soon as a comprehensive peace agreement has been reached. I therefore trust that, following the necessary decision by the Security Council, the necessary financial resources will be made available in a timely manner, so as to consolidate the agreement in its initial and most critical stage and create the best possible conditions for its successful implementation.

23. I should like to take this opportunity to emphasize once more that recent experience with other operations has shown that it would take three to five months for the United Nations to deploy on the ground the fully operational and effective peace-keeping force that would be required. It would be important, therefore, that the Organization should be in a position to deploy military and police observers, at least in the regions where the situation is most critical, as soon as possible after a comprehensive peace agreement is concluded.

24. The personnel of UNAVEM II continue to display exemplary dedication in difficult circumstances. I pay special tribute to my Special Representative and the Chief Military Observer for the determination with which they continue to discharge their tasks.